Annabel Consilvio #2 #DE > E + E | T T > T&T (E) \ a  $\xi, E \rightarrow E \quad \xi, \xi \rightarrow F$ School Sous as a second 91000  $(\xi, T \rightarrow \emptyset)$   $(\xi, \xi \rightarrow \xi )$   $(\xi, \xi \rightarrow \emptyset)$ 

E, >TxT (E) |E+E |9 Eo > TXT(E) | EE, | a E > TYTI(E))E+E/a E > TXT (E) EE, 19 T > T x T/(E)/a T > TXT (E) | 9 Ex > EEa E/>EE2 EZJPE Ea > PE P>+ P>+ K>K KZX R -> ) R>) L>( L3( EO TT, (E) EE, )a EO >TT, LE3/EE, A E>TT, I (E) IEE, I a E 7TT, LE3/ EE, 19 T>TTILEHR T>TT, LE3 电a T, -> TTa Ti>TTa Tarkt TJOKT E, > EEa K -> X EJPPE EIZEEa KJX EZZPE Pyt P>t R => ) R -> ) L >( L7( E3 > ER EZZER

4. This is not a regular hanguage hecasee

("a)" -> CCCC(a)))) is in the larguage,

and if we take any box of this it will no
longer be in the language.

 $\frac{(((a)))}{} \rightarrow \frac{(((a)))}{} \times \frac{(((a)))}{} \rightarrow \frac{(((a))))}{} \times \frac{(((a)))}{} \rightarrow \frac{(((a)))}{} \times \frac{(((a)))}{} \rightarrow \frac{(((a)))}{} \times \frac{(((a)))}{} \rightarrow \frac{(((a)))}{} \times \frac{$ 

5. anbaca is not context free

U. R. Eq 'b'c' 3 V CFL LD: Eq 'b'c' ] = CFL V So 75 S 7 EF E 7 a E b | E | E + a E | E F 7 c F | E | F > c F d | E

Because [a'b'c'] we know is not a context free language but LI and L2 are both GFL and that {a'bic!} is in both LI and L2, we can see that CFB are not closed under intersection. ({a'b'c'} is the case where j=i?

b. Take the string acqabbbbcccc

Any option >1 chosen in this string to mount will be wrong.

agaabbbbcccc > aaaaaa bbbbcccc n + n, n

aaaabbbbcccc > aaaababbbbbcccc n+n

become all a, b, c have to exist in qual numbers, and

since you can't pump the whole string, adding any additional

letters will change this